U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Office of Administration

HUD Client Information and Policy System - HUDCLIPS

Privacy Impact Assessment

April 2005

DOCUMENT ENDORSEMENT

I have carefully assessed the Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) for HUD Client Information and Policy System. This document has been completed in accordance with the requirement set forth by the <u>E-Government Act of 2002</u> and <u>OMB Memorandum 03-22</u> which requires that "Privacy Impact Assessments" (PIAs) be conducted for all new and/ or significantly altered IT Systems, and Information Collection Requests.

MANAGEMENT ENDORSEMENT

Please check the appropriate statement.	
The document is accepted. The document is accepted pending the changes noted. The document is not accepted.	
Based on our authority and judgment, the data captured in this docu	ument is current and accurate.
/s/ Eric M. Stout Departmental Privacy Advocate Office of the Chief Information Officer	April 9, 2005 Date
U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	
/s/ Jeanette Smith	April 9, 2005
Departmental Privacy Act Officer	Date
Office of the Chief Information Officer	
U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DOCUMENT ENDORSEMENT	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS	
SECTION 1: BACKGROUND	4
Importance of Privacy Protection – Legislative Mandates:	4
What is the Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) Process?	5
Who Completes the PIA?	
When is a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) Required?	5
What are the Privacy Act Requirements?	
Why is a PIA Made Publicly Available?	6
SECTION 2 – COMPLETING A PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT	7
Question 1: Provide a brief description of what information is collected.	7
Question 2: Type of electronic system or information collection	
Question 3: Why is the personally identifiable information being collected? How will it be used?	10
Question 4: Will you share the information with others?	
Question 5: Can individuals "opt-out" by declining to provide personal information or by consenting of	
particular use (e.g., allowing their financial information to be used for basic rent eligibility determination	
for not for sharing with other government agencies)?	
Question 6: How will the privacy of the information be protected/ secured? What are the administrative	
technological controls?	
Question 7: If privacy information is involved, by what data elements can it be retrieved?	12
SECTION 3: DETERMINATION BY HUD PRIVACY ADVOCATE	13

APPROVED/FINAL

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (PIA) FOR:

"HUD CLIENT INFORMATION AND POLICY SYSTEM - HUDCLIPS" (OMB Unique Identifier N/A and PCAS # 00251770)

April 2005

NOTE: See Section 2 for PIA answers, and Section 3 for Privacy Advocate's determination.

SECTION 1: BACKGROUND

Importance of Privacy Protection – Legislative Mandates:

HUD is responsible for ensuring the privacy and confidentiality of the information it collects on members of the public, beneficiaries of HUD programs, business partners, and its own employees. These people have a right to expect that HUD will collect, maintain, use, and disseminate identifiable personal information only as authorized by law and as necessary to carry out agency responsibilities.

The information HUD collects is protected by the following legislation and regulations:

- <u>Privacy Act of 1974, as amended</u> affords individuals the right to privacy in records that are maintained and used by Federal agencies. (See http://www.usdoj.gov/foia/privstat.htm; see also HUD
 Handbook 1325.1 at www.hudclips.org);
- Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988 is an amendment to the Privacy Act that specifies the conditions under which private information may (or may not) be shared among government agencies. (See http://www.usdoj.gov/foia/privstat.htm);
- Freedom of Information Act of 1966, as amended
 (http://www.usdoj.gov/oip/foia_updates/Vol_XVII_4/page2.htm) provides for the disclosure of information maintained by Federal agencies to the public, while allowing limited protections for privacy. See also HUD's Freedom of Information Act Handbook (HUD Handbook 1327.1 at www.hudclips.org);
- <u>E-Government Act of 2002</u> requires Federal agencies to conduct Privacy Impact Assessments (PIAs) on its electronic systems. (See http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=107 cong public laws&docid=f:publ347.107.pdf; see also the summary of the E-Government Act at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/egov/pres-state2.htm);
- <u>Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002</u> (which superceded the Computer Security Act of 1987) provides a comprehensive framework for ensuring the effectiveness of information security controls over information resources that support Federal operations and assets, etc. See also the codified version of Information Security regulations at <u>Title 44 U.S. Code chapter 35 subchapter II</u> (http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.php); and
- OMB Circular A-130, Management of Federal Information Resources, Appendix I (http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a130/appendix_i.pdf) defines Federal Agency responsibilities for maintaining records about individuals.

Access to personally identifiable information will be restricted to those staff that has a need to access the data to carry out their duties; and they will be held accountable for ensuring privacy and confidentiality of the data.

What is the Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) Process?

The Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) is a process that evaluates issues related to the privacy of personally identifiable information in electronic systems. See background on PIAs and the 7 questions that need to be answered, at: http://www.hud.gov/offices/cio/privacy/pia/pia.cfm. Personally identifiable information is defined as information that actually identifies an individual, e.g., name, address, social security number (SSN), or identifying number or code; or other personal/sensitive information such as race, marital status, financial information, home telephone number, personal e-mail address, etc. Of particular concern is the combination of multiple identifying elements. For example, knowing name + SSN + birth date + financial information would pose more risk to privacy than just name + SSN alone.

The PIA:

- Identifies the type of personally identifiable information in the system (including any ability to combine multiple identifying elements on an individual);
- Identifies who has access to that information (whether full access or limited access rights); and
- Describes the administrative controls that ensure that only information that is necessary and relevant to HUD's mission is included.

Who Completes the PIA?

Both the program area system owner and IT project leader work together to complete the PIA. The system owner describes what personal data types are collected, how the data is used, and who has access to the personal data. The IT project leader describes whether technical implementation of the system owner's requirements presents any risks to privacy, and what controls are in place to restrict access of personally identifiable information.

When is a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) Required?

- **1. New Systems:** Any new system that will contain personal information on members of the public requires a PIA, per OMB requirements (this covers both major and non-major systems).
- **2. Existing Systems:** Where there are significant modifications involving personal information on members of the public, or where significant changes been made to the system that may create a new privacy risk, a PIA is required.
- **3. Information Collection Requests, per the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA):** Agencies must obtain OMB approval for new information collections from ten or more members of the public. If the information collection is both a <u>new</u> collection and <u>automated</u>, then a PIA is required.

What are the Privacy Act Requirements?

The <u>Privacy Act of 1974</u>, as amended (http://www.usdoj.gov/foia/privstat.htm) requires that agencies publish a Federal Register Notice for public comment on any intended information collection. Privacy Act Systems of Records are created when information pertaining to an individual is collected and maintained by the Department, and is retrieved by the name of the individual or by some other identifying number, symbol, or

other identifying particular assigned to an individual. The <u>E-Government Act of 2002</u> requires PIAs for electronic systems as well as information collection requests that are automated. So, there is a relationship between the new PIA requirement (when automation is involved) and the long-standing Privacy Act System of Records Notices (for both paper-based and automated records that are of a private nature). For additional information, contact the Departmental Privacy Act Officer in the Office of the Chief Information Officer.

Why is a PIA Summary Made Publicly Available?

The E-Government Act of 2002 requires that the analysis and determinations resulting from the PIA be made publicly available. The Privacy Advocate in HUD's Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) is responsible for publishing the PIA summary on HUD's web site. See: http://www.hud.gov/offices/cio/privacy/pia/pia.cfm.

SECTION 2 – COMPLETING A PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Please submit answers to the Departmental Privacy Advocate in the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO). If any question does not apply, state Not Applicable (N/A) for that question, and briefly explain why it is not applicable.

Program Area: Office of Administration/ Office of Administrative and Management Services **Subject matter expert in the program area**: Shirley Gray, Records and Directive Branch, Office of Administrative and Management Services, HUD, 708-1891 ext. 7259; and Carmelita Bridges, Chief, Records and Directive Branch, Office of Administrative and Management Services, HUD, 708-1891 ext. 7374

Program area manager: Carmelita Bridges, (see above)

IT Project Leader: Deloris Whitney, Administrative Service Support Division, Office of Administrative Services and IT Support, HUD, 708-0993 ext. 6923

For IT Systems:

- Name of system: HUD Client Information and Policy System HUDCLIPS
- **PCAS** #: 00251770
- OMB Unique Project Identifier # (if submitting an Exhibit 300 to OMB): N/A (not a major system, therefore an Exhibit 300 was not submitted to OMB)

For Information Collection Requests:

- Name of Information Collection Request:
- OMB Control #:

Question 1: Provide a brief description of what information is collected.

Since May 1994, HUDCLIPS has been the Department's official repository for HUD staff and clients to access published information and resources about the Department. HUDCLIPS is accessed by thousands of multifamily housing owners, housing authorities, lenders, mortgagees, grantees, and other professionals interested in HUD's housing information. The web base tool offers "free" and "easy" access to electronic published information and is located on both HUD's Intranet and Internet (see http://www.hudclips.org/cgi/index.cgi). The following highlights the resources available on HUDCLIPS.

- ALL HUD handbooks.
- ALL HUD notices,
- ALL Mortgagee, Preservation, and Title I letters,
- United States Code Titles 12 and 42,
- Code of Federal Regulations Title 24,
- Housing Waivers,
- OGC Preservation Documents,
- Federal Register notices,
- HUD Forms in PDF and other formats.

Personally identifiable information is <u>not</u> entered into the tool <u>nor</u> does it collect information from the public or any other entity. Additionally, prior to all HUDCLIPS posting, it is the responsibility of HUD's Program Offices to ensure that the appropriate clearance of approval is in place, and that the forms and publications have the approval of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and assigned an OMB control number.

If this automated system (or Information Collection Request) involves personally identifiable information on members of the public, then mark any of the categories that apply below:

Personal Identifiers:

	Name
	Social Security Number (SSN)
	Other identification number (specify type):
	Birth date
	Home address
	Home telephone
X	Personal e-mail address Please Note: Only e-mail inquiries pertaining to
	HUDCLIPS – These emails are not shared with anyone outside of the HUDCLIPS
	staff, and are only used to respond to the incoming request.
	Fingerprint/ other "biometric"
	Other (specify):
	None:
	Comment:

Personal/Sensitive Information:

	Race/ ethnicity
	Gender/ sex
	Marital status
	Spouse name
	# of children
	Income/ financial data (specify type of data, such as salary, Federal taxes paid, bank
	account number, etc.):
	Employment history:
	Education level
	Medical history/ information
	Disability
	Criminal record
	Other (specify):
X	None
	Comment:

Question 2: Type of electronic system or information collection.

Fill out Section A, B, or C as applicable.

A. If a new electronic system (or one in development): Is this a new electronic system (implemented after April 2003, the effective date of the E-Government Act of 2002)?

	Yes
X	No
	Comment:

B. If an existing electronic system: Mark any of the following conditions for your existing system that OMB defines as a "trigger" for requiring a PIA (if not applicable, mark N/A):

OW	B defines as a trigger for requiring a FIA (if not applicable, mark N/A).
	Conversion: When paper-based records that contain personal information are
	converted to an electronic system
	From Anonymous (Non-Identifiable) to "Non-Anonymous" (Personally
	Identifiable): When any systems application transforms an existing database or
	data collection so that previously anonymous data becomes personally identifiable
	Significant System Management Changes: When new uses of an existing
	electronic system significantly change how personal information is managed in the
	system. (Example #1: when new "relational" databases could combine multiple
	identifying data elements to more easily identify an individual. Example #2: when
	a web portal extracts data elements from separate databases, and thereby creates a
	more open environment for exposure of personal data)
	Merging Databases: When government databases are merged, centralized,
	matched, or otherwise significantly manipulated so that personal information
	becomes more accessible (with special concern for the ability to combine multiple
	identifying elements)
	New Public Access: When <u>new</u> public access is given to members of the public or
	to business partners (even if the system is protected by password, digital certificate,
	or other user-authentication technology)
	Commercial Sources: When agencies systematically incorporate into databases
	any personal data from commercial or public sources (ad hoc queries of such sources
	using existing technology does not trigger the need for a PIA)
	New Inter-agency Uses: When agencies work together (such as the federal E-Gov
	initiatives), the lead agency should prepare the PIA
	Business Process Re-engineering: When altering a business process results in
	significant new uses, disclosures, or additions of personal data
	Alteration in Character of Data: When adding new personal data raises the risks
	to personal privacy (for example, adding financial information to an existing
	database that contains name and address)

C. If an Information Collection Request (ICR): Is this a <u>new</u> Request that will collect data that will be in an <u>automated</u> system? Agencies must obtain OMB approval for information collections from 10 or more members of the public. The E-Government Act of 2002 requires a PIA for ICRs only if the collection of information is a <u>new</u> request and the collected data will be in an <u>automated</u> system.

Yes, this is a new ICR and the data will be automated
No, the ICR does not require a PIA because it is not <u>new</u> or <u>automated</u>)
Comment:

Question 3: Why is the personally identifiable information being collected? How will it be used?

Mark any that apply:

Homeownership:

Credit checks (eligibility for loans)
Loan applications and case-binder files (via lenders) – including borrower SSNs,
salary, employment, race, and other information
Loan servicing (MIP collections/refunds and debt servicing for defaulted loans
assigned to HUD)
Loan default tracking
Issuing mortgage and loan insurance
Other (specify):

Rental Housing Assistance:

Eligibility for rental assistance or other HUD program benefits
Characteristics on those receiving rental assistance (for example, race/ethnicity, # of
children, age)
Property inspections
Other (specify):
Comment: .

Grants:

Grant application scoring and selection – if any personal information on the grantee	
is included	
Disbursement of funds to grantees – if any personal information is included	
Other (specify):	
Comment:	

Fair Housing:

Housing discrimination complaints and resulting case files
Other (specify):
Comment:

Internal operations:

Employee payroll or personnel records	
Payment for employee travel expenses	
Payment for services or products (to contractors) – if any personal information on	
the payee is included	
Computer security files – with personal information in the database, collected in	
order to grant user IDs	
Other (specify):	
Comment:	

	: Will you share the information with others? ole: another agency for a programmatic purpose, or outside the government.
	·
	·
	·
m	ole: another agency for a programmatic purpose, or outside the government.
_	nat apply:
	Federal agencies? (specify):
	State, local, or tribal governments?
	Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) or Section 8 property owners/agents?
	FHA-approved lenders?
	Credit bureaus?
	Local and national organizations?
	Non-profits?
	Faith-based organizations?
	Builders/ developers?
	Others? (specify):
	Comment:
n 5	: Can individuals "opt-out" by declining to provide personal information or by cons
par	: Can individuals "opt-out" by declining to provide personal information or by consticular use (e.g., allowing their financial information to be used for basic rent eligibilition, but for not for sharing with other government agencies)?
par	ticular use (e.g., allowing their financial information to be used for basic rent eligibilition, but for not for sharing with other government agencies)? Yes, they can "opt-out" by declining to provide private information or by consenting
par	ticular use (e.g., allowing their financial information to be used for basic rent eligibilition, but for not for sharing with other government agencies)? Yes, they can "opt-out" by declining to provide private information or by consenting only to particular use
par	ticular use (e.g., allowing their financial information to be used for basic rent eligibilition, but for not for sharing with other government agencies)? Yes, they can "opt-out" by declining to provide private information or by consenting only to particular use No, they can't "opt-out" – all personal information is required
par	ticular use (e.g., allowing their financial information to be used for basic rent eligibilition, but for not for sharing with other government agencies)? Yes, they can "opt-out" by declining to provide private information or by consenting only to particular use
par nat	ticular use (e.g., allowing their financial information to be used for basic rent eligibilition, but for not for sharing with other government agencies)? Yes, they can "opt-out" by declining to provide private information or by consenting only to particular use No, they can't "opt-out" – all personal information is required
par nat	ticular use (e.g., allowing their financial information to be used for basic rent eligibilition, but for not for sharing with other government agencies)? Yes, they can "opt-out" by declining to provide private information or by consenting only to particular use No, they can't "opt-out" – all personal information is required Comment: se explain the issues and circumstances of being able to opt-out (either for specific data electrons).
par nat	ticular use (e.g., allowing their financial information to be used for basic rent eligibilition, but for not for sharing with other government agencies)? Yes, they can "opt-out" by declining to provide private information or by consenting only to particular use No, they can't "opt-out" – all personal information is required Comment: se explain the issues and circumstances of being able to opt-out (either for specific data electrons).
par nat	ticular use (e.g., allowing their financial information to be used for basic rent eligibilition, but for not for sharing with other government agencies)? Yes, they can "opt-out" by declining to provide private information or by consenting only to particular use No, they can't "opt-out" – all personal information is required Comment: se explain the issues and circumstances of being able to opt-out (either for specific data eless of the data):
par nat blea use	ticular use (e.g., allowing their financial information to be used for basic rent eligibilition, but for not for sharing with other government agencies)? Yes, they can "opt-out" by declining to provide private information or by consenting only to particular use No, they can't "opt-out" – all personal information is required Comment: se explain the issues and circumstances of being able to opt-out (either for specific data eless of the data): How will the privacy of the information be protected/ secured? What are the admit
par nat blea use	ticular use (e.g., allowing their financial information to be used for basic rent eligibilition, but for not for sharing with other government agencies)? Yes, they can "opt-out" by declining to provide private information or by consenting only to particular use No, they can't "opt-out" – all personal information is required Comment: se explain the issues and circumstances of being able to opt-out (either for specific data eless of the data):
par nat blea use	ticular use (e.g., allowing their financial information to be used for basic rent eligibilition, but for not for sharing with other government agencies)? Yes, they can "opt-out" by declining to provide private information or by consenting only to particular use No, they can't "opt-out" – all personal information is required Comment: se explain the issues and circumstances of being able to opt-out (either for specific data eless of the data): How will the privacy of the information be protected/ secured? What are the admitlogical controls?
par nat blea use	ticular use (e.g., allowing their financial information to be used for basic rent eligibilition, but for not for sharing with other government agencies)? Yes, they can "opt-out" by declining to provide private information or by consenting only to particular use No, they can't "opt-out" – all personal information is required Comment: se explain the issues and circumstances of being able to opt-out (either for specific data eless of the data): How will the privacy of the information be protected/ secured? What are the admit
par nat blea use	ticular use (e.g., allowing their financial information to be used for basic rent eligibilition, but for not for sharing with other government agencies)? Yes, they can "opt-out" by declining to provide private information or by consenting only to particular use No, they can't "opt-out" – all personal information is required Comment: se explain the issues and circumstances of being able to opt-out (either for specific data eless of the data): How will the privacy of the information be protected/ secured? What are the admillogical controls? nat apply and give details if requested:
par nat blea use	ticular use (e.g., allowing their financial information to be used for basic rent eligibilition, but for not for sharing with other government agencies)? Yes, they can "opt-out" by declining to provide private information or by consenting only to particular use No, they can't "opt-out" – all personal information is required Comment: se explain the issues and circumstances of being able to opt-out (either for specific data eless of the data): How will the privacy of the information be protected/ secured? What are the admitlogical controls?
r	ticular use (e.g., allowing their financial information to be used for basic rent eligibilition, but for not for sharing with other government agencies)? Yes, they can "opt-out" by declining to provide private information or by consenting

How do you know that the former employee no longer has access to your system? (explain your procedures or describe your plan to improve):
Are access rights selectively granted, depending on duties and need-to-know? If
Yes, specify the approximate # of authorized users who have either:
• Full access rights to all data in the system (specify #)?
• Limited/restricted access rights to only selected data (specify #)?
Are disks, tapes, and printouts that contain personal information locked in cabinets
when not in use? (explain your procedures, or describe your plan to improve):
If data from your system is shared with another system or data warehouse, who is
responsible for protecting the privacy of data that came from your system but now
resides in another? Explain the existing privacy protections, or your plans to
improve:
Other methods of protecting privacy (specify):
Comment:

Question 7: If <u>privacy</u> information is involved, by what data elements can it be retrieved?

Mark any that apply:

any that appry.		
Name:		
Social Security Number (SSN)		
Identification number (specify type):		
Birth date		
Race/ ethnicity		
Marital status		
Spouse name		
Home address		
Home telephone		
Personal e-mail address		
Other (specify):		
None		
Comment:		

Other Comments (or details on any Question above):

SECTION 3: DETERMINATION BY HUD PRIVACY ADVOCATE

After carefully analyzing the resources and information contained on HUDCLIPS, it was determined that the system does not pose a privacy concern. Personally identifiable information is <u>not</u> entered into the tool <u>nor</u> does it collect information from the public or any other entity, but serves as the Department's official repository for HUD staff and clients to access published information and resources about the Department.